THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY MARCH, 16, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO.DAY.

Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Temple.

Hines Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall.

Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall.

Myrric Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall.

Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall. Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Hall.

Monnean Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Richmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall. Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets. Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

A. M. Hall.

Shockoe Council, R. A., Central Hail.
Court No. 68, E. L. of A., Owens' Hall.
Trinity Temple, I. O. O. F., Central Hall.
Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.
East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall. Lee Lodge, Golden Shore, Central Hall, Company A, First regiment, armory, R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall, Futton Lodge, Tonti, Powhatan Hall, Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall, Library Committee, Rosemary Public Li-

Continental Tea and Reception, First Baptist church. Gymnastic Exhibition, Junior Class, Y.

University of Virginia Alumni, Common-wealth Club. Public Debate, Richmond College, Union Democratic Club, Powell's Hall.

SENATOR DANIEL'S LETTER TO THE

STAUNTON POST. Senator Daniel has written a lengthy r to the Staunton Post, which shows that he is as firmly wedded as ever to was merit upon the side of the Brazilian what we are compelled to term as, in revolt, so far as there can be merit in our opinion, his financial heresies. It is any movement in South America, where with no expectation that we shall change | the body of the people are indifferent to the Senator's views that we notice some their government, and revolutions are, in of the points in it, but with the hope the main, little more than intrigues of that we shall diminish their force for evil upon the minds of others. Speaking set. But we believe that the Peixoto of his predictions of what would occur Government is an unadulterated military if silver were denied free coinage, Senator dominion, as oppressive as its needs or

"The prophesies I then made have been already fulfilled. Silver has fallen in value, and every difficulty to restoration has been multiplied. The spectacle is presented of the greatest silver-producing nation in the world destroying the foun-tain of its own inestimable riches, and pandering to Great Britain, which is building up its gold mines, having none of rie if you will, but I hope you will not."

If this sort of talk came from a less respectable authority it would not be entitled to notice.

What has the United States done in the way of "destroying the fountain of its own inestimable riches?" Silver mining is absolutely free in this country. Any man that desires to do so can take silver ore at his pleasure from any part of the soil that belongs to him, and he can smelt the ore and refine it into pure silver and sell it in the market for whatever it will fetch, with no embarrassments or restraints of any sort whatever. How it can, therefore, be said that the United States is "destroying this fountain of its inestimable riches" is totally incomprehensible to us. The laws of this country al- How is it possible human beings could low silver to compete upon terms of ab- have made war as this man describes solute equality with any other commodity whatever that is produced in this country, | tailed with a squad to burn Mrs. Jackson's and, when that takes place, it is a house. That when he reached the house strange statement, indeed, to us, to hear Mrs. Jackson and her family were at dinthat the Government is destroying it. If it has no merits it will certainly not suc- ed them out of doors and in one hour ceed in the competition which the Government opens to it. But if it has merits | Hunter's cruelty and ferocity, as shown the house and all its contents were ashes. it will certainly succeed in that free competition according to its merits.

It is true the Government declines to put the dollar stamp upon every 3711-4 give to the devil for burning Mrs. Jackgrains of this silver which may be presented to it for coinage, because it is not been long under the sod; she had no son worth a dollar, and is now worth only in the Confederate army; she was simply forty-five cents. And the Government re- a helpless widow with an infant in arms. fuses to do the same thing in respect to What could prompt even a demon to burn tin, lead, zine and other metals, and most properly so, because to do so would be hold effects and turn her and her into stamp a falsehood on those discs and fant out in the road to beg and starve? would rob men who had parted with their property on the faith of promises to pay that could cause such an act to bring dollars of more than one-half the value advantage to the side of the burner. It of their property. We can see no reason why Senator Daniel should say this course malignity. It emanated from a mind and in respect to silver "destroys that fountain of its riches," unless he also adds that the and delighted in the anguish of the widow same course in respect to those other metals also "destroys those fountains of its riches." Neither silver nor any other of the metals is a "fountain of riches" him on a pinnacle of infamy. except according to the market value of the metal. Silver or any one of them mosity, but to state history, and to enable can be made an apparent "fountain of many of our youth, who get their only riches" for a time by the Government | ideas of the generals of the late war from

brute force to accept and treat it as true, but the apparent "fountain of riches" will very soon dig up and leave the country which attempts it an arid waste with no single "fountain" of any sort in its universal desert.

Senator Daniel argues, as all other free silver advocates do, that the country is starving for want of sufficient money. But how this can be said by any one with conditions as they now exist, passes our comprehension. The national banks of all of the immense reserve which the banking law requires them to keep always | flattish till toward the end, when it went on hand, and, in addition, more than outward rather suddenly. Her mouth \$75,000,000. The same is true relatively of rather fell inward." Again, "She has a the savings banks of New York and of skin like wax; a nose sharp and inverted, the other financial institutions there, and a stiff upper lip, and long and warm it is true also of every other money full lips." Col. Breckinridge, who "wears entre in the country. The country is, therefore, suffering from a plethora of injured it," gets nervous and "laughs money for which no use can be found. | aloud through his great white teeth." How can it be said then that there is not His Roman nose, with its short bridge, nough money in the country? This though is true, and if Senator

Daniel had said it and confined himself

to it he would have done good instead

of harm. The national bank act confines

banking practically to commercial centres,

and, therefore, deales to the great body

of the country all the privileges and

advantages of banking. If he had declared

men might open banks whenever they

pleased under their State charters, and

ssue currency redeemable in gold on

demand, he would have put his finger

upon the true source of all our troubles,

and he would have pointed out the remedy

for them. We are glad to add that Sena-

tor Daniel concurs with us upon this point,

even if he did not mention it in his

THE BRAZILIAN FIASCO.

The collapse of the Brazilian revolu-

ion or rebellion, or whatever other offi-

cial designation it may receive, ends one

of the most sensational fiascos that even

South America has furnished for some time. When we think of the sound and

fury with which it was ushered in, and with which it for some time occupied the

stage, and then think of its so speedy

and abject failure, we are tempted to

We wonder what it was begun for?"

It is not to be presumed because we

have news of a revolution in any part

of South America that there is, therefore,

any occasion for a revolution. So far

as South Americans are not mongrels,

they are Spaniards and Portuguese, and

there is something in the nature of the

Latin races which seems to make them

incapable of understanding rational lib-

erty, or of ever attaining to that condi-

dition and self-control necessary to stable

and enlightened government. It is clear

to us that their defect is in their nation-

al character; has descended to them from

the slavery of old Rome. The Teuton was

a savage, and a flerce one, but his in-

stitutions, such as they were, encouraged

the independence of the individual, to se-

cure which he provided the trial by jury.

In Rome the State was everything and

the individual nothing. Men owned as

slaves other men in no way distinguish-

able from themselves. The habits of

one set of adventurers to oust another

whims call on it to be. But the people

are so indifferent about the matter that

no large volume of cosmopolitan interest in either side arises. The people of Bra-

zil seem very much like the ass in

Sterne's sentimental journey, who seem-

ed to say to his master: "You may beat

HUNTER THE FIEND

All of our people who are old enough

to recollect the events of 1864 remember

the barbarous and damnable raid by

burning of private property along the

course of his march. But it made our

hearts again hot with indignation when

we read yesterday the extract in The

Times from the Chicago Herald, giving

the account of the burning of Mrs. Jack-

polis corporal, who very creditably wished

to return to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson the

Bible he took from her house at Lexing-

this incident? He says that he was de-

per. That under Hunter's orders he turn-

in this act, equals the infamy of the

Anarchists of Paris or St. Petersburg.

What possible excuse could even a fiend

son's house? Her glorious husband had

up this poor woman's house and house-

There was no possible view of the case

was a pure and unadulterated act of

heart that rejoiced in witnessing distress

and the helpless suffering of the infant.

This description of Hunter's atrocity,

as detailed by one of his corporals, places

We recite these facts not to arouse ani-

"If it were to be so soon done for

read." The nasal organ will, no doubt, be called upon for unusual exercise of its functions in this case.

rable companions of success-nor humilia-

tion and shame necessarily proved by

The dead Jackson of a vanquished cause

sustained the honor of Americans even

under the load of infamy heaped up by

the living Hunter and victorious armies.

George Alfred Townsend, who is re-

porting the Pollard-Breckinridge breach

of promise suit for the Cincinnati Enquir-

er, devotes special attention to the noses

of prominent persons in the court-room.

a rag on his left forefinger, as if he had

is sagaciously held while hearing his

confidential letters to a chief of police

defeat.

____ EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

that this law ought to be so modified that New York Sun: Colonel William M. Singerly announces in his Philadelphia Record that he "has neither time nor taste for serving the public at a salary," and that the reports of his intention to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania next fall are viewless air and the mere waterbrash of invention. Mr. Singerly's decision is to be applauded, and his talents can be more useful to the Pennsylvania Democracy by his remaining in his present place of adviser and harmonizer. In time, doubtless, the exercise of those talents, and the growth of harmony so inspired, will make the Democratic hospitality for Company to the proposition of the proposi cratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania a more coruscating cinch than it appears in the light of the late election for congressman at large.

> New York World: When election frauds are committed at Troy, or in this city, or in Indiana, or in California, they must be punished and prevented if popu-lar government is to continue. The World is for reform, and it believes that the place to begin reform is at home

New York Times: Lord Rosebery's New York Times: Lord Rosebery's Ministry, though as yet it is of a few days, is fulle of trouble. It is in trouble with the Irish members and with the English Radicals. The latter trouble is not very serious, since Mr. Labouchere has but nine thoroughgoing sympathizers in the House of Commons. The former trouble is very serious, indeed, since there are sevent, two Link Nationalists in the are seventy-two Irish Nationalists in the House, and the defection of a little more than half of them would destroy the Min-isterial majority. We do not count the nine Parneilites, because they are a very bad lot. They do not represent anybody but themselves and the Irish criminal classes; they are in politics for revenue only, and they are really the Helots who may be pointed to, with much plausi-bility, as furnishing proof that Ireland is not fit to govern herself. The answer to this contention is that, after all, the Helots constitute but one-night of the Nationalist, or Irish, representation of ireland. They may be trusted to do all that they can to embarrass any British Government. They did this for Mr. Glad-stone; they will do it for Lord Rosebery. They would be quite powerless, however if the Ministry commanded the adhesion of the other eight-ninths of the Irish rep-

Pointing a Political Moral.

The whole gist and moral of the Mc-Kane case is summed up in a remark made by one of the more broad-minded of his followers immediately after Mcsubserviency and loss of all pride were thereby bred in the people, and the characteristics of a race, which finally led to the decay and obliteration of Roman civilization, still stick to the people that inherited them, and show themselves on every sultable occasion.

We are disposed to think that there was merit upon the side of the Brazilian

of his followers immediately after MeKane's conviction. This man seems to have had a realizing sense of the significance of the verdict—to have caught, so to speak, the idea of it. "I tell you," he is reported to have said (in effect), "it's a danged bad thing, this fooling with the people. They let you go along and go along, and you think they don't see you, and then the first thins to the decay and obliteration of Roman civilization, still stick to the people that inherited them, and show themselves on every sultable occasion.

Under the section "Department of Justice" an amendment was offered by Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas), and agreed to, providing that the law of February 8, adanged bad thing, this fooling with the people. They let you go along and go along, and you think they don't see you, and then the first thins farmer congressman, people. They let you go along and go along and go along, and you think they don't see you, and then the first thing you know they up and biff you before you can be they are, and then your name's people." name's Dennis."

In the first place let us examine into the meaning of the phrase "it's a danged bad thing, this fooling with the people." Eliminating the intensive "danged, which is probably only the reporter's cuphonistic stitution for something much stronger and stating the proposition abstractly, we find that this politician from Graves-end, who had stood behind his chief in the latter's defiance of law and order, stated as his soher second thought his conviction that "it is a bad thing to fool with the people."

. Now, in the mouth of Boss McKane's heeler the word "bad" did not convey any idea of moral iniquity. He used the word simply to convey the notion of an unde-sirable or objectionable condition. What he meant to say was that he considered it a piece of bad judgment, nad business politically, to fool with the people, the word "fool" being used in the sense of taking liberties with the liberties of the people. Thus we was the sense of Hunter through a part of Virginia, his people. Thus we may more clearly express to the world at large the idea of brutal execution of David Creigh, and his clause of his sentence by putting it in this way: "It is unwise to impose upon, cheat, or oppress the people." Let us pass on to the next clause.

"You go along, you go along, you go along." Here cur honest henchman voices a great truth. The people are slothful, inclined to shirk their political duties, neglectful of their own interests. That is, enough of them are to make the McKares and their henchmen possible. Let us proceed: "And you think they don't see you." Ah! that is where the folly of iniquity comes in, as Mr. McKane's friend saw too late. More than a million inhabitants in the county he disgraced, and this man McKane and his handful of followers thought they could hoodwink them all! Could there have been a more short-sighted policy? short-sighted policy?

Ay, when you have wronged the people, when you have outraged and tricked and insulted them, when you have set at naught insulted them, when you have set at naught the laws they made, the laws under which you hold your power, when you have overthrown the popular government and set up a despotism of your own, and when the people find you out—ay, then, indeed, is your name mud, degradation, desolation, ruin, black misery, and shame so long as men remember it. No kindly heart but must pity the ruined wretch in Sing Sing, whose life mixed much good Sing Sing, whose life mixed much good with evil; no just mind but must applaud the sentence which placed him there.

Den't fool with the people! PUCK.

Property Transfers.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: Alice B. and M. S. Colonna to Clarence Peyton. 37 feet on south side Boyd street, near Norton, \$25: Henry G. Heeke to W. T. Lewis, 30 feet on north side Holly street, near Pine, \$1.00: Emily C. Holmes' trustee to George M. Allen, 28 feet on east side Eighteenth street, between Marshall and Glay, \$860: Clarence Peyton to Horace Horsley, 181-2 feet on south side Boyd street, between Norton and Kinney, \$650.

Henrico: James H. Barton to J. T. Hopkins, lot 2, in block 23, Barton Heights, \$2,94.42; E. S. Read to Ida M. Morrison, block I, in section 3, Highland Springs, \$1,000.

Brain-Workers

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. riches" for a time by the Government falsely certifying that any given portion of any one of them is what it is not, and by then compelling its citizens by that glory and merit were not the insepa-

IMPRESSION THAT MR, CLEVELAND WILL NOT FEIO BLAND BILL.

The Contest Over the Bristol Post.Office. No More Virginians Can Get Places in the Treasury Department,

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING. | WASHINGTON, March 15, 1891.

The action of Mr. Cleveland upon the Bland bill is still a matter of speculation, and there are divers opinion as to the course he will pursue, but after all the prediction made in this correspondence some days ago seems to be above par, and it is very likely that the bill will become a law without the signature of Mr. Cleveland. It is a well-known fact that neither the President nor Secretary Carlisle are in favor of this measure, and that Mr. Cleveland's personal inclination would be to veto the bill, but, considering the fact that when the Sherman law was repealed it was generally promised that some sliver legislation should be had later, and that the bill received good substantial majorities in both branches of Congress it to more than likely that Congress, it is more than likely that the President will not veto, nor sign the bill, but allow it to become a law without action. This course on the part of the President would be rather hard on the author of the bill, Congressman Bland, for it has now become to be quite the thing for the author of every bill that becomes a law to wait upon the President with a pen, and then after the great chief has used it he passes it over to the happy author of the bill, and the pen at once becomes an heirioom and the average congressman usually sends about two dozen originals (?) to his leading constituents.

The Bristol Post-office.

Notwithstanding the much-talked-of hearing before the Postmaster-General in the Bristol post-office matter has not yet taken place, there has been a great deal of quiet work done by the Tennessee senators to retain this important office within the limits of their State. Congressman Marshall, however, who is always alert and active when the interests of his district are concerned, has been so far able to checkmate the adroit moves made by these gentlemen. During an interview he had yesterday with Postmaster-General Bissell he informed him that he intended to assert his richts and he intended to assert his rights and maintain those of his constituents under this administration, and as he was the only Democratic representative in the House who had any direct interest in the post-office at Bristol, he considered that his recommendations in the matter should be entitled to more consideration than those of parties who only had an indirect interest in it. The Postmaster-General readily acknowledged that he had the right to make that demand and prome he right to make that demand, and promised to consider it.

Congressman Tyler called on the Secretary of the Navy this morning and re-quested that Paymaster of the Navy Galt, who is a native of Norfolk, be assigned for duty to the Norfolk Navy Yard, in place of Paymaster Stancliff, returned on

No More Places There.

Mr. Logan Carlisle, the headsman chief clerk of the Treasury Department, has stated to several of the Virginia con-gressmen that he will entertain no more applications for positions in that depart-ment from Virginia, as that State has already many more appointees than she is entitled to. Collector Simmons, of North Carolina,

has finished his business with the Treas-ury and started for home. When asked about a report, industriously circulated around the corridors of the Capitol, that he was here to relieve the administration of further embarrassment by placing his resignation in the hands of the Pres-ident, he laughinally replied: "No. It's pleasant to be lionized, but I am not ready to do the Kope act yet."

The county of Halifey can now bear

Paul Edmunds as a Sprinter,

'I have been confined to my room, sir, ir three days very much indisposed," said Congressman Edmunds this morn-"but the good news has completely restored me. Never felt better in my Can hold my own in a hundred-yard foot race with the fleetest runner on the

floor of this house."

Mr. Edmunds was heartily congratu-lated by his friends.

There was only one removal for Virginia among the fitty-five fourth-class postmasters to-day, and that one was due to the hard work and persistent efforts of Congressman Marshall. There were no appointments for North Carolina. Those for Virginia were as follows: Those for Virginia were as follows:
Craigs Creek, Craig county, Va., J. G.
Drewry, D. T. Hannah, resigned; Dumbarton, Henrico county, Va., Annie V.
Staples, B. A. Fox, resigned; Eheart,
Orange county, Va., W. K. Clarke, B.
F. Eheart, resigned; Snapp, Tazewell
county, Va., R. W. Snapp, Mattle Brown,
removed.

H. L. W.

Does the State Want a Quarry?

Editor Times: It appears from what can be learned from competent sources that the commissioners appointed to se-cure a farm for the penkentiary convicts re trying to purchase a quarry eighteen niles from the city, in which quarry con their families without support. Think of this! Did the Legislature have any such this! Did the Legislature have any such idea in view when it passed the bill? It is hard to believe they did. Go to Goochland and ask her people; ask the people of Virginia if they will consent to this. The honest and industrious class of both colors would say not. It will force good laborers away from home to seek work, and drive away all competition. One of the commissioners himself has stated the commissioners himself has stated that the farm has no inducements beyoud the quarry. Our people rebel again this. It is a law abiding people and they do not want Tennessee ways here. Again, do not want remesses ways nere. Again, it is not always that there will be a demand for ballast (that is what the quarry is worked for), and without it what use the land, for which the money of the tate has been spent? Will you give this matter some of your valuable attention? The people of Goochland and of Virginia will thank you. Let not this flagrant act of injustice be perpetrated.

Major Robbins' Appointment

Major Robbins' Appointment
WASHINGTON, March 15.—Major William M. Robbins, of Statesville, N. C., has been appointed a member of the Getysburg Battlefield Commission to succeed the late William H. Forney, Major Robbins was formerly professor of mathematics and engineering in the Alabama University, was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg with his regiment, the Fourth Alabama, and has served several terms in Congress since the war.

Mrs. Cieveland Will Not Leave. Mrs. Clevelard Will Not Leave.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The rumor that Mrs. Cleveland and her children are to leave the White House for any winter resort is declared to be without foundation. Mrs. Cleveland has had no idea of leaving Washington at the most enjoyable season of the year. Although the President will very likely take another excursion by boat shortly, his family will not go away until June, when they will take up their residence for the summer at the Buzzard Bay cottage.

Expenditures More Than Receipts. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The expenditures of the Government for the eight months and a half of the present fiscal year have exceeded the receipts \$2,000,000, the figures being: Receipts, \$211,400,000; expenditures, \$263,400,000. This ratio, if carried out to the end of the fiscal year, will make the net deficit about \$74,000,000.

MAY LET IT BECOME LAW | THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. About March and His Claims Upon Our

Confidence as a Bona Fide Lamb.



STREET DRESS.

Although this treacherous old month is not to be trusted, we cannot help believing in his sincerity, as he appears all smilling and innocent in his lambhood. It is incredible that he should so give vent to his latent leonine capacities and we bask in his sunshine as placidly as if it were June. Street dresses, which are suit-able for out-door wear without wraps, are beginning to appear, and by Easter Sunday we shall expect to see winter wraps discarded.

These are our hopes, but whether they are to be realized remains to be seen. Meanwhile we will go on preparing the costumes which are to strike ency to the hearts of our fellow-church members and add to the general gayety on that event-

Skirts which are not draped will be skirts which are not draped will be trimmed in some other way, for plain skirts are not going to be tolerated. A band of trimming to relieve the plainness is sufficient, but there must be something. Panels are also coming in again, and we shall see skirts made up in sections as they were a few years ago, before the advent of the bell skirt. Sieeves are moderating, and drooping to something almost reasonable. This may possibly b caused by the adoption of the overskirt, for if people were compelled to buy goods for extra draperies and those enormous sleeves as well, they would have fewer dresses, to say the least.

Here is a dress which is quite unas-suming in its demands upon goods. Its skirt is adorned with a plaited silk flounce round the bottom. The round bodice is fastened invisibly, and the only trimming is the V-shaped neck, bordered with velvet revers. These revers terminate in a chou, from which hang long stoles of the goods, widening as they descend to the bottom of the dress. Sieeve caps of fine silk plaiting extend around the arm. The belt is a band of velvet, fastening in front with choux. Her hat is faced with velvet and trimmed with estrich feathers in two-tones.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. Enloe Making an Affort to Abolish the Const and Geodesic survey Bu cas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- Up to the hour of 12:50 the time of the House was spent in endeavors to secure the consideration of bills by unanimous conwent. Only one bill got through, that was local to Okiahoma. After several committee reports had been made the House took up the sundry civil appropriation bill, in committee of the whole, with Mr. Lester (Dem., Ga.) in the chair.

Under the section "Department of Justice" a meaning the committee of the whole, with Mr. Lester (Dem., Ga.) in the chair.

made for that purpose.

Mr. Black (Dem., Ga.) read from an agricultural bulletin to show the technical character of the language used, and created considerable amusement by repeating some of the terms and subsequently explaining their meaning in plain English. During the course of the read ing the members left their seats and gath-ered about the speaker and in the area

Members interrupted the reading with Members interrupted the reading with jocular remarks from time to time, and General Sickles at one point suggested that a dictionary be furnished to the representatives in order that the language of the bulletin might be made more intelligible. He explained in conclusion that he had read these extracts to show the flagrant and inexcusable misuse of th

eople's money.
Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), answering Mr. Black, said the publication of the Agri-cultural Department, and especially the one criticised, had been of vast benefit to the people of his State and district The country was of vast proportions and publications that might be of little interest or value to one State might be to others. The committee recurred to the section thebiil making appropriations for the coast

and geodetic survey, and Mr. Enloc (Dem., Tenn.), offered his amendment abolishing the bureau and transferring its duties to the Navy and Interior Depart Mr. Sayers made the point of order against the amendment that it changed

existing law. Mr. Enloe said that it reduced expenses by the amount of appropriation made for Mr. Outhwaite said that the transfer of the duties to other departments did not

provide for any reduction of expense, the work would still have to be done. The point was further argued by Messrs. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), Hooker (Dem., Miss. Dingley (Rep., Me.), and Outhwaite (Dem. O.), in support thereof, and by Mr. Enloc

Enloe amended his amendment by providing further that every officer and employe of the survey shall be discon-tinued with the survey itself.

The Chair ruled that the amendment was obnoxious to the point of order; that that portion of it which proposed to change the existing law by the transfer of the work of the survey did not on its face reduce expenses, and was therefore out of order.

Mr. Enloe appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the ruling of the Chair was sustained as the judgment of the

ommittee without a division.

Mr. Enloe then moved to smend by reducing the appropriation for the survey of the Atlante coast by instructing the Dockery commission to investigate the work of the survey, and if it found it could be done more efficiently and economically in the Navy and Interior Departments it was record a bill or other.

partments, it may report a bill or other A point of order against this amend ment was overruled, and Mr. Enloe ad dressed the committee in favor of it going into the subject generally. His argument for the abolition of the survey was that the work for which it was originally instituted in 1807 had been practically completed, and that not only that work, but the latter addition, the geodetic survey, could be better and more cheaply done by the Navy and Interior Departments.

ments.

At 4:35 the committee rose and the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-mor-

Voting Booths and Ballot Eoxes. Mr. E. L. Renihold, manager of the Marietta Manufacturing Company, Mari-etta, Pa., has been in the city and ex-hibited a model of the voting booths in use in the State of Pennsylvania. The laws in that State require one voting compartment for every seventy-five registered voters. The heighth of the booth is six feet two inches and two feet six inches in width and depth, with a shelf on which the voter may mark his ballot. A starting booth consists of three sides, and as many annexes are attached thereto as required of two sides each. This form of voting compartment was adopted by a commission appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has become popular in places where they are in use. When the electoral boards are organized Mr. Renihold will bave samples of voting compartments and ballot boxes in the city for the inspection of the boards in this section of the State.

Francis Edwin Brownell Dead, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.— Francis Edwin Brownell, who was private in Elisworth's Fire Zouaves, of New York, and who killed Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House, in Alexandria, after Jackson had shot and killed Colonel Ellsworth, who hauled down the Confederate flag which was floating over the Marshall House the day after the ordi-nance of secession passed, died here this



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad. RICHMOND, March 16, 1894.

CONTINUES To-Day

Unprecedented success. Thousands of hearts throb in ecstacy over the wares as they are spread before them. Hundreds of buyers, thousands of lookers. All alike are welcome. Price cards speak wonders. They tell in loud tones how much cheaper than ever before these and every article in the house are placed before you. You are invited to pass throughout any part of the house-buy or look.

The Millinery has been the opening blossom of long and tedious preparations. Your Hat or hint is here. From Paris, London, and New York deft choosers have picked representative beauties. The show room teems with temptations hard to forego. Perhaps you are only looking-equally welcome.

Remnant Day TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

These short bits, and by us unwanted wares, are crowding upon space. Here is a clearance that shall make them go lightning fashion. This list can only speak of a ew, however. We are handling crowds, and your shopping tour here is devoid of provoking waits and annoyance.

SILKS, maybe, 175 choice pieces

just needed. 21-4 yards Black Taffeta, with diamond satin figure, was \$3.29, now \$2.25.
11-2 yards of Heliotrope and Gold Glace Silk, was \$1.88, \$1.25 now.
11-8 yards China Silk Drapery, with tinsel figures, 60c for the piece.
7 yards Nile Green Brocade Silk, was \$5.50, \$3.50 now.
3 yards Navy Blue China Silk, with white stripe, was \$1.85, \$1.25 now.
3 7-8 yards Tan and Blue Illuminated China Silk, \$1.25 for the piece.
21-2 yards Black Faille, was \$4, \$2.25 now.

43-4 yards Pink Silk Crepon, was \$2, yard.

34 now. Black and White China Silk, was \$2.75, \$1.85 now.

\$ yards Blue and White China Silk, was \$4.25, \$2 now. Hundreds more from our big Silk

Sale of the week. Can't begin to mention them here. Worsted Dress Goods Remnants,

perhaps just the lengths you want.

5 yards Double-Fold Basket Weave, in bird egg blue and white, all wool, \$1.75, from \$2.55.

2 yards Ail-Wool Gray Armour, with dot of same color, 50c, from \$5c.

5 yards Spring Cheveron, gray and blue effects, 50c, from \$1.

10 yards Pretty Figured Wool Challie, cream ground, beautiful design, 90c, from \$1.25.

2 3-1 yards Wool Shepherd Check, \$1.50, from \$2.25.

2 3-1 yards Brown Basket Weave, with white figure, 90c, from \$1.45.

Haven't mentioned one in ten that's here. perhaps just the lengths you want.

28 remnants of All-Wool Mourn--perhapsjust the lengths you want, | suit everyone. Half price only for them. Can't mention price here.

Wash Goods remnants-hundreds of all kinds. Just here is 10 yards French Organdic, was \$3.50; Capes we show. Styles confined \$2 now.

S yards French Organdie, lilac ground, with pretty figure, \$1.60, from \$2.50, 10 yards Lilac Stripe India Mull, \$1, from \$2, 65-8 yards Swivel Silk Giegham, \$2.50, from \$2.
65-3 yards Swivel Slik Gingham, \$2.25, from \$3.31.
21-2 yards Blue and White Stripe Swivel Slik Gingham, \$1.25, from \$1.53.
63-4 yards Blue and White Stripe Swivel Slik Gingham, \$1.25, from \$1.75.
63-4 yards French Zephyr Gingham, lilae and white cheek, 68c for the piece.
10 yards Real French Zephyr Gingham, in rainbow stripe, \$1, from \$2.
Quantities of French Dimity Remnants, your own price almost.
Cream, Pink, Yellow, Egg Blue, and White Remnants of Crepon, \$c a yard.

Cream, Pink, Yellow, Egg Blue, and White Remnants of Crepon, 8c a yard. 8 Black French Organdie Remnants, 19c a yards Elack Satteen, from our big sale of the week, 6. 8, and 19c a yard for them; worth double, Remnant of Thin Sheer Lomestic Dimities, pretty designs on white srounds, 8c a yard.

Remnants of Hopsack Cloths, for Boys' and Ladles' Jackets and Shirt Waists, 34 inches wid., 121-2c quality, 61-4c a yard.

Toil de Nord Giagham Remnants, best designs, 5 to 12-yard lengths, 71-2c a yard.

46-inch Apron Giagham Remnants, with band borders, 73-4c a yard.

121-2c Irish Lawn Remnant, quantities of them, 8c a yard.

Androscoggin Cotton Remnants, 52-4c a yard.

4-4 Fine Brown Cotton Remnants, 61-4 and 8c quality, 41-2c a yard.

121-2c 44 French Percale Remnants at 63-4c to-day.

THE COHEN CO. Richmont Locomotive and Machine Work

Odd Corsets-plenty of them. Only charge against them is bachelors of their kind. 5 Cream and Tan Corests, sizes 18, D, 21, 23, and 24, 28c, from esc.
2 No. 19 P. D. White Corsets, 33 usual price, 31,75.
1 No. 25 P. D. Corset, 32,25 quality, 3;
1 Black 84 P. D. Corset, sizes 20, 31,75.
2 Dr. Warner's Health Corsets, sizes 18 Lots more.

ART DEPARTMENT REMNANTS. Odd Wash Silks, 25c a bunch. Boys' Round Collars, 5c, crom 15c, Odd lot Ladles' Shirt Fronts, 25c, from

48c. Odd Ladles' Shirt Fronts, with Collar and Cuffs to match, 25c, from 75c; the 35c kind for 15c. Soiled and Short ends of White Goods-bargains in them.

21-2 yards Turkey Red Table Lines, 42c for the piece, 2 yards Turkey Red Table Lines, 313 2 yards Turkey Red Table Linen, 313
for the piece.
21-2 yards Fine Turkey Red Table
Linen, SSc; was 68c a yard.
21-2 yards Pure German Table Linee,
38c for the piece.
3 yards Extra Quality German Table
Linen, 82 for the piece.
Short Lengths of Sheer India Linen,
18c, from Isc.
25c quality Sheer India Linen Remnants at 16c.
Check Muslin Remnants, large and small
checks, 2c a yard. checks, 2c a yard.

Not less than 500 odd Towels are her Some are knotted and tied fring pure Satin Damask, 121-2c; 26c yaloo

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, soiled and tumbled from handling. We only ask about half price. From them Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, and Gowns. Ladies' Drawers, 150,

House Furnishings.

1,655 Decorated Real China Individual Butters, 11-2c each; regular value Sc a dozen.

112 Fruit Comports, white, regular prices
35 and 50c each, for 9c choice.
221 White Emplish China Covered Dishes,
square and oblong shapes, regular
prices the and \$1 each, choice in the
185 Coalport Blue China Bowle, 6 incress
the dispersion of each. 285 Coalport Blue China Bowls, 6 menes
in clameter, 6c each.
760 Pickie Disinos, white Enrich bearlain, regular price Ze, for
527 Bone Plates, richly decorated, remilar price \$2.60 a dozen, for 6c each,
245 Real Austrian China Dinner Plates,
centre decoration and gold edged, for
each, less than half price,
52 Jardinleres, 221-1 inches in circumsference, ganaxy, yellow, and red, ist
each.

TO-DAY ONLY

we will sell 500 TWO-QUART

Granite Ironware

Regular Price \$1. THE COHEN CO.

GOOD SHIRTING CALICO,

3.c. a Yard.

Indigo Blue Dress Prints, 5c. a Challi, light and dark, 5c. a

Wool Challi, selected styles.

12]c. a yard. 32-inch fine Dress Gingham, 15c. a yard.

BROCHE SATINES.

These are on black ground with black tracery and colored sprays, very artistic in design, and on

37c. a Yard.

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Our new stock of Percale and Calico Wrappers is the prettiest and most attractive ever shown ing Goods-Priestley's and Lupin's in this city. Prices so low as to

CLOTH CAPES.

See the selected line of Cloth exclusively to us. None hard-

PENNYROYAL PILLS

WE OFFER TO CLOSE OUT THIS

DEPARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS,
OUR STOCK OF
TUBULAR AND LOCOMOTIVE
BOHLERS,
HORIZONTAL CENTRE CRANK
ENGINES,
Detached or mounted on boiler, from
These Engines and Boilers are new,
of our standard designs, that are wellknown.
We also offer a lot of PULLEYS,
CRANKS, SHAFTS, etc., rough and
finished. Any of these can be bought
very low.